

CONGRESS AT WORK.

A Profitless Discussion of the Silver Bill.

The House Wild Over the McKinley Tariff Bill.

After a Long and Determined Fight in the House the Measure Passes by a Strict Party Vote.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—At the opening of the Senate to-day, the resignation of Sergeant-at-Arms Canada was received and laid on the table. The silver bill was then taken up, and Stewart argued that the demonetization of silver had depressed the prices of commodities from 30 to 40 per cent, and that the demonetization would produce good times again. The object of the silver men was to furnish more money, to stop contraction, to relieve the debtor and producer, and to preserve to the people their rights of property and liberty. The Republican party had incorporated in its national platform a declaration in favor both of gold and silver and had condemned the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver. The bill recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury and supported by Senators Sherman and Dolph was a cunning device to stop the present coinage of \$2,000,000 a month in silver under the Bland bill. In conclusion he said that there was no middle ground in the contest between usury and justice. The demonetization of silver was a crime against civilization, and nothing but the full restoration of that metal to the place which it occupied before that crime was committed could redeem the pledge of the Republican party. Enstis asked Stewart if his interpretation of his silver plan of the Republican platform, that it meant the free coinage of silver, was the recognized interpretation of his party, and Stewart replied that it could have no other interpretation. He added, that he, himself, had drawn that plank. Senator Farwell remarked: "I was a member of the committee on resolutions in the last National Republican Convention and I desire to express my dissent to the opinion given by the Senator from Nevada. No such interpretation was considered by that committee."

Stewart said: "What does it mean?" To this Farwell answered, "that the party was in favor of silver money at the market price of silver. I drew up the resolution, as the Senator well knows, and it was perfectly honest and fair. It meant that the government should buy silver and coin it at the rate at which it should cost the government."

Wilson of Iowa, gave notice that he would offer an amendment, providing that the coinage of silver should be paid for all private debts within the United States. Farwell also gave notice that he would offer an amendment providing that the certificates be re-issued for customs, taxes and public debts, and be legal tender for all public and private debts. The silver bill was then laid aside, and the bill relative to liquor imported into prohibitory states was again taken up. Everts argued in support of it, and in answer to the constitutional amendments urged against it. He asserted that while the state police regulations exercised within a state are outside of the jurisdiction of the general government, the police regulations of a state could not be hampered from outside under cover of an exclusive power of Congress over commerce. Hiseock opposed the bill, which was laid aside without action. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House. WASHINGTON, May 21.—The scene in the House this morning was confusing in the extreme. No respect was given the rules, no attention paid to a recognition by the Chairman, and uproar was the order of the hour. At noon the committee rose and reported the tariff bill to the House. The committee's amendment to restore the present rate on duty yarn was rejected. The effect is to reduce the duty 5 per cent by taking advantage of a misprint in the bill. This is the first Democratic victory so far.

Amendments to the tariff bill in detail, changing the phraseology of the tin plate clause, were adopted to-day by a narrow margin, yeas, 150; nays, 149. An amendment providing that on woolen and worsted goods and all man-made wool and worsted not otherwise provided for, unless not worth more than 30 cents per pound, there shall be imposed a duty three times the duty imposed on pound unwashed wool, first class, and forty per cent ad valorem was rejected by yeas, 143; nays, 146. This leaves duty at twice the duty on unwashed wool and forty per cent ad valorem. The Republicans who voted with the Democrats on the wool and worsted goods and yarn amendments were: Anderson, of Kansas; Comstock, Doolittle, Dunwell, Featherstone, Fleck, Henderson, of Iowa; Kerr, of Iowa; Lacey, Leidl, Strubbe, Sweeney and Taylor, of Illinois.

An amendment imposing a duty of fifty per cent ad valorem on all manufactures of wood or hair of camel, goat or like animals and component material shall be classified as manufacturer's goods, was agreed to, yeas, 155; nays, 142. The negative amendment adopted last night in committee of the whole was adopted; yeas, 124; nays, 38.

This was the last amendment, and the engrossment and third reading of the bill having been ordered, Mr. Carlisle offered the following amendment: That the pending bill be recommended to the committee on ways and means with instructions to report the same back to the House at the earliest possible day, so amended as to reduce the revenue of the government by reducing the burdens of taxation on the

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Sensational Story from Lower California.

Incipient Revolution Nipped in the Bud.

A General Review of the News Field from Puget Sound to Old Cape St. Lucas.

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Jackson Coming Home. CHICAGO, May 21.—Parson Davies, with Peter Jackson and other fighters, left to-night for San Francisco. They will stop at Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake and Ogden.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS. The Montana Methods Fully Exposed and Warmly Rebuked.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The Supreme Court of Montana to-day decided the contested election of Sheriff in Silver Bow county, involving validity of the vote in the famous precinct No. 34. The Court unanimously held that the vote of the precinct was irregular in all respects and so saturated with proved fraud that it should be entirely rejected. This elects the Sheriff and all the Republican officers in Silver Bow county.

YESTERDAY'S RACES.

Events That Attracted Horsemen and Bookmakers.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—Mile and a half—English Lady won, Marie K second. The others were drawn. Time, 2:42. Mile and seventy yards—Workmate won, Happiness second, Warpeak third. Time, 1:50 1/4.

Five-eighths mile—Ed Conard won, Lamar Second, Laura Allen third. Time, 1:04 1/2. Half mile—Mabel won, Woodford second, Hindoo Lass third. Time, 1:01 1/2. Five furlongs—Lord Harry won, Werdward second, Rotation third. Time, 1:03 1/2.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The Thirsty Yankees Take to Them Very Kindly. LEWISTON, Me., May 21.—The original package business began here yesterday. One car arrived containing barrels and kegs of beer consigned to local dealers. The New Hampshire brewery agreed to assume all costs of any test case.

A Serious Accident. SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Joseph Jardine, Edward Siskens and John Huck, painters, while at work on the American Biscuit Company's factory, were thrown fifty feet to the ground this afternoon by the breaking of a scaffold. Jardine had his right ankle broken, Siskens' left arm was broken and Huck's right leg broken. It is feared they received internal injuries.

Fire at Whittier. WHITTIER, Cal., May 21.—On Tuesday afternoon two barns, 200 tons of hay and all the farming implements on C. W. Hawley's ranch, four miles north of town, was burned. Loss about \$5000. Incendiarism is suspected.

WANT SHORT SHIFTS.

VICTORIA MINERS DEMANDING EIGHT HOURS. Mine Owners Express a Determination to Stand Firm for the Old System—Work Suspended.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 21.—It has been understood for some time past that a demand would be made upon the owners of the Wellington collieries for the installation of the "banking system" and a recognition of the grievance committee. The first stipulation requires that the time of going in and out of the mine shall be considered as a part of the working hours. Shifts of eight hours each and if the time occupied in going to and from the levels was considered in the working time, it would mean seven hours actual work per shift.

The committee waited on James Dunsuir and Manager Bryden for the purpose of making their demands but as none of the committee were employed the owners refused to treat with them but declared their willingness to treat with their own employees and promised a fair deal at all times. Monday morning had been determined upon by the Miners' Association for the adoption of the "banking system." Those miners who presented themselves at the pit mouth at the usual time were sent down but at 7 o'clock the bars were drawn and those who came afterwards understood that this meant no work for that day. With the exception of no work and no work has been carried on in the Wellington collieries since.

James Dunsuir stated that he was determined to adhere to the stand that had been taken, and if the miners persisted, they were prepared to shut down the collieries for an indefinite period. He regretted exceedingly to do this, but they would manage their own property or refrain from developing it. It is understood a number of the agitators who came here after the great Roslyn trouble of last year, have been working among the miners for some time past in an endeavor to bring on a strike if all their demands were not

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ARKANSAS METHODS.

Why Witness Taylor Left the State.

He Was Tired of Stealing Ballot Boxes.

Afraid to Return, Because the Sheriff Would Put Up a Job and Kill Him.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Elections are investigating the Clayton-Breckenridge case this morning. The testimony was taken of a young man named Taylor. He said that on the election night it was reported at Morrellton that Howard township had gone Democratic and that the negroes were going to raise a row. Upon the invitation of Oliver Bentley and Walter Wells, witness, with about a dozen other young men, started about dark for Plummersville. It was the intention to stop any row the negroes might raise. They got within a quarter of a mile of the polling place, where the party rested, while Woods, Bentley and Wells rode in to town to examine the situation. It was found that all was quiet and the party turned back to Morrellton. Witness said that O. P. Bentley and W. P. Wells had the ballot box. They carried it into Wells' store. Here George Bentley was shot in the back by Oliver, who asserted that it was an accident. It had been stated that George intended to turn state's evidence. Witness said he had lived in Oregon since leaving Arkansas, and later in the Indian Territory. He was confident that Wells and Oliver Bentley had the ballot box. Witness added that he had been arrested at Pine Bluff for intimidating a supervisor, but had not been near Pine Bluff on election day. Witness said he left Arkansas and went to Oregon to cut loose from Wells and Bentley. It had been so that whatever they said he had to do and he wanted to get into a new country where he wouldn't have to steal ballot boxes. He would return to Morrellton were Spelley not sheriff. The latter might put up a job on him or kill him.

The committee adjourned until Friday, when ex-Attorney-General Garland, for Breckenridge, will present evidence in rebuttal.

Eyraud Caught. HAVANA, May 21.—The two police officials, who have pictures of the murderer, and several persons have identified a prisoner recently captured here and now confined in jail as Eyraud, the Paris murderer.

Defamed His Wife. PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Guinephe Carusi, alias Count Montecole, pleaded guilty before Judge Thayer today of criminal libel. Defendant, on the 12th day of April, issued circulars which contained defamatory statements in regard to his wife, Virginia Knox Carusi, of Pittsburg. "The Count" was sentenced to six months in Moyamensing.

An Embezzler Arrested. NEW YORK, May 21.—Geo. S. Turner, who is wanted in Seattle for conspiracy in connection with Geo. McCourt for the embezzlement of \$15,000 from the relief funds sent at the time of the recent fire, has been arrested here. Turner has been remanded to await the arrival of the requisition papers.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

CONTESTS THAT TOOK PLACE EVERYWHERE YESTERDAY.

A Very Exciting Game at Boston—Bakely's Miserable Support—A Stiff Game at Brooklyn—The Complete Record.

BROOKLYN, May 21.—The home team, by their heavy battling, easily defeated the Cincinnati League club this afternoon. Attendance 900. Brooklyn.....0 8 0 0 1 1 2 2-39 Cincinnati.....1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1-1 Hits—Brooklyn 18, Cincinnati 10. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 10. Umpire—Lynch.

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Stiff Game at Brooklyn. BROOKLYN, May 21.—The Buffalo Brotherhood team played a stiff game today and pulled out a victory in the 9th inning. Attendance 400. Brooklyn.....0 0 1 0 0 2 0 2-5 Buffalo.....0 0 3 0 0 1 0 2-6 Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Buffalo 8. Errors—Brooklyn 5, Buffalo 3. Umpire—Holbert.

Good Playing of the Giants. NEW YORK, May 21.—The Giants, by their good playing, won easily this afternoon from the Chicago Brotherhood team. Attendance 2000. New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0-2 Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-2 Base hits—New York 11, Chicago 4. Errors—New York 2, Chicago 4. Umpire—Gaffney and Barnes.

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SYRACUSE, May 21.—Syracuse 1, Columbus 4. ROCHESTER, May 21.—Rochester 2, St. Louis 7. PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Athletics 112 Toledo 3. BROOKLYN, May 21.—Brooklyn, 2; Louisville 4.

THIS IS THE LAW.

Men Cannot Vote Upon Their First Papers.

Inferences from Plain Reading of the Statutes.

Natives of Mexico Who Became Citizens by Treaty—Other Naturalized Citizens.

The lawyer of the Tombstone Prospector should read law.

In fact, there seems to be a large and varied assortment of mis-information scattered about the Territory concerning the question as to whether or not naturalized citizens are entitled to vote upon their first papers, and the Prospector simply becomes a shining example when it asserts positively that such citizens are entitled to the right of suffrage.

Even the lawyers are not at one upon the question, as witness the fact that several District-Attorneys have appealed to the Attorney-General for an opinion upon the point.

The whole middle seems to have been brought about by the passage by the last legislature of an act to amend chapters 4 and 5, title 21, of the revised statutes of Arizona.

This act provides: "SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the United States, and every male citizen of Mexico who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Guantaro on the 30th day of May, 1848, and the citizen treaty of 1854, of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the Territory six months next preceding the election, and of the county or precinct in which he claims his vote ten days, and whose name is enrolled on the Great Register of such county, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law.

Subdivision 3, paragraph 1606, section six of title 21, is amended as follows: "If a naturalized citizen upon the presentation of his certificate of naturalization, or upon his own affidavit of his loss, together with the affidavit of a registered voter to the effect that the applicant is a naturalized citizen and has resided in this Territory for six months next preceding the time of application, and is reported to be a citizen, together with proof by affidavit of the party that he is an elector of the county, shall be entitled to have his name entered upon the Great Register.

In the original law, prior to amendment, subdivision 3 read that a person was entitled to registration "if he was a naturalized citizen, or if he had declared his intention to become such citizen, upon the presentation of his certificate of naturalization or of a certified copy of his declaration of intention, etc."

The intent of this statute is very plain, and it is believed that the Legislature would seem to have been misinformed.

As in all of the States and Territories formed from that part of the United States ceded by Mexico, the residents at the time of session became citizens by treaty if they so chose, and as such citizens are entitled to the privileges of the ballot upon registration.

Naturalized citizens must, it would seem from a plain reading of the amendment, take out their second papers and produce these papers—or proof of their loss—before becoming entitled to registration.

That is the law of the Territory, and their is no power that can change it—were a change desirable—short of the Territorial Legislature.

SMUGGLING CHINESE.

MARSHAL PAUL ON THE BORDER PATROL.

What is Needed to Keep Out the Little Brown Man—Insufficient Protection.

"It is a practical impossibility to prevent the smuggling of Chinese across the border from Mexico," said United States Marshal Paul to a REPUBLICAN reporter, last night, "with the present force at my disposal."

"How are the Chinese brought in?" "They come from San Francisco to Guaymas, and then make their way into Arizona. For a long time past—it is impossible to tell how long or how many Chinese come in that way—it was the practice for them to come up the railroad as far as Santa Ana, from which point they were taken in covered wagons over the old trail that crossed the border near the Gunsight mine. There was a big business until the authorities found out the route and stopped it. We had caught and sent back seven seeking to come across, altogether, up to about the first of the month. The authorities have now stationed a man at Santa Ana and another at Alta to watch parties coming, and these are followed when they leave these points and prevented from coming."

"How many men are now stationed on the border?" "From Yuma to the New Mexico line, a distance of about 400 miles, there are four men only who are expected to watch the whole length of the border. Of course this is a physical impossibility. The first of these is at Ft. Yuma, and there is no other man for 200 miles when La Osa is reached. The next man is at Nogales, sixty miles from La Osa. These men, in the nature of things, can patrol the territory only near their stations. To keep out the Chinese effectually, the border must be patrolled much more closely, and I am heartily in favor of strengthening the patrol."

"How many men would it require to effectually guard the border?" "Well, ten men could do it, and there would be no danger of the Chinese evading the guards."

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